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no indications of breeding upon dissection. June 19, the flock of Crossbills suddenly disappeared.

While at Jackman, Maine, from August 16-23, 1895, I found American Crossbills to be very common in that vicinity. They were usually in small flocks of five to seven individuals and were very evidently parents and young of the year. A number of times I observed the parents in the act of feeding the young.

What is very odd is the fact that I observed a number of the birds flying about in pairs. These were probably still nesting. Some of the Crossbills probably nest much later than is generally supposed.—ORA W. KNIGHT, *Bangor, Maine.*

Junco phaeonotus WAGLER, not *J. cinereus* (Swainson).—*Fringilla cinerea* SWAINSON, 1827 (= *Junco cinereus* AUCTORUM) being preoccupied by *Fringilla cinerea* GMELIN, 1788 (= *Melospiza cinerea* AUCTORUM), it becomes necessary to change the names of the Mexican Junco and its subspecies, as follows:—

Junco phaeonotus WAGLER (*Isis*, 1831, 526).

Junco phaeonotus palliatus RIDGWAY (A. O. U. No. 570).

Junco phaeonotus dorsalis (HENRY) (A. O. U. No. 570 a).—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

Henslow's Sparrow in Indiana.—In July, 1894, while camping with Mr. Wallace Craig, we found this small Sparrow was common in a field of weeds near the southeast corner of Bass Lake in Starke County, Indiana. Two were secured, both males, which were singing while perched on the tallest weed tops. July 24, 1895, while camping on the Kankakee River, near Wilders, Indiana, we found this Sparrow was abundant in an extensive field of tall weeds. Mr. Craig shot at one and it fell wounded in the weeds where it was very hard to find for it tried to keep hidden in the grass. The weed on which he had been standing was one of the tallest in the neighborhood, although not over three feet high, and it had evidently been used by the bird a great deal, judging from the amount of excrement on the grass below it.

The Yellow-winged Sparrow was found in the same locality and was more numerous than the Henslow's, and, when perched on weetops or fence posts, was tamer. They could easily be distinguished from the Henslow's by their notes. The following is from our notebook written by Mr. Craig while we were camping at Wilders: "Henslow's Sparrows seem to be quite numerous and found over a considerable area in the prairies. They sing frequently and may be heard in almost, if not quite, the hottest part of the day. The song is very simple, being a very rude attempt at producing music. It consists, so far as I have been able to determine, of two insect-like notes; it may be represented by the syllables *stitch lick*, uttered in quick succession, and once, when I had fired several shots without hitting anything, I thought the birds

said 'such luck,' 'such luck.' The notes, as has been said, are insect-like in character, especially the first one, which is very lisping, the last note having more volume. The notes are not loud, but may be heard at some distance, and are somewhat ventriloquistic, seeming to come from some general direction but not from any definite spot so that it is impossible to locate the birds easily by their notes."

While camping at Bass Lake in 1894, we heard one of these birds at 11 P. M., the night being clear and moonlight.—JAMES O. DUNN, *Chicago, Ill.*

The Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) breeding in North Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass.—Several years ago I noticed a pair of birds that resembled Bank Swallows flying about a limestone cliff in North Adams. The nature of the place led me to suspect these birds were Rough-winged Swallows, but I was unable to pursue the subject further that summer. This year, on the 28th of June, I found two Swallows skimming over the surface of a small sheet of water near the above-mentioned cliff and quickly satisfied myself, with the aid of opera-glasses, that they were Rough-wings. It soon appeared that they were engaged in feeding their young, which were encounched within a narrow, inaccessible crevice near the summit of the neighboring cliff, about fifty feet from its base. The old birds would pass entirely out of sight within the crevice; the young were invisible. But on the morning of July 2, when I again visited the place, four or five young birds nearly ready to fly were sitting in a row at the mouth of the crevice, while their parents, resting from their labors, basked in the warm morning sun or otherwise disported themselves after the fashion of their tribe. I shot the male, July 2; the young left the nest, July 3.

The Rough-winged Swallow has never before been known to breed in Massachusetts. Indeed, the only previous notice of its occurrence in the State relates to a single specimen killed in Easthampton by W. S. Clark in May, 1851, as recorded by H. L. Clark in 'The Birds of Amherst and Vicinity,' 1887, p. 49. A single specimen was captured in Suffield, Conn., June 6, 1874 (Bull. Nuttall Ornithol. Club, II, 1877, 21) and another in East Hartford, Conn., in June, 1885 (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., I, 1886, 267). It is known to breed in southwestern Connecticut near Bridgeport (B. N. O. C., IV, 1879, 119) and Stamford (Auk, XII, 1895, 86), near the eastern end of Long Island at Shelter Island (Auk, X, 1893, 369), and in the lower part of the Hudson River Valley as far north as West Point, N. Y. (B. N. O. C., III, 1876, 46). The North Adams locality is only about three miles from the southern boundary of Vermont.—WALTER FAXON, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

Turdus aliciae bicknelli and Otocoris alpestris praticola as Summer Residents of Berkshire County, Mass.—In 1889 (Auk, VI, 106) I recorded the capture of Bicknell's Thrush on the summit of Mt. Graylock in early